

## ARANEIDÆ FROM THE BLACKALL RANGES.

BY W. J. RAINBOW, F.L.S., F.E.S.,  
Entomologist to the Australian Museum, Sydney.

(Figs. 1-16.)

THE following is a list of Spiders, comprising a small collection, from the Blackall Ranges. Most of the species are well-known Eastern coastal forms, whilst six appear to be new, and are herewith described and figured. The most remarkable feature in connection with this collection is the predominance of immature forms. Doubtless the collector (Mr. Wild) who took them was in quest of other fry, and secured just such specimens as came his way as the result of the shaking or beating of bushes. I am indebted to Dr. R. Hamlyn-Harris, F.R.M.S., &c., Director of the Queensland Museum, for the privilege of working out this collection.

## FAM. ULOBORIDÆ.

GENUS ULOBORUS, Latr.

**ULOBORUS VARIABILIS**, Keys ?

An immature example. A common species, both in Queensland and N. S. Wales.

## FAM. DRASSIDÆ.

SUBFAM. HEMICLŒNIÆ.

GENUS HEMICLŒA, Thor.

**HEMICLŒA SUNDEVALLI**, Thor.

Also immature. Common in N. S. Wales and Queensland.

**HEMICLŒA LIMBATA**, L. Koch.

Same range as foregoing.

SUBFAM. DRASSODINÆ.

GENUS ECHEMUS, Simon.

**ECHEMUS? GRISEUS**, L. Koch = *Drassus griseus*, L. Koch.

Some doubt exists as to whether this species, which was vaguely recorded by its author from "Neuholland," should be included in Simon's genus *Echemus*, or whether it should, with *E. ? dilutus*, L. Koch, be assigned to a new genus. Walckenaër's old genus *Drassus* was sunk by Simon as a synonym of *Gnaphosa*, Latr., the latter enjoying priority by one year. (See Simon's Hist. Nat. des Araignées, vol. I., p. 367 (footnote); also, *op. cit.*, p. 383, for synonymy.) The species *D. ochropus*, L. Koch, noted by Simon in the footnote referred to above as an Australian species, is a New Zealand form.

## FAM. ZODARIIDÆ.

## SUBFAM. CRYPTOTHELINÆ.

## GENUS CRYPTOTHELE, L. Koch.

## CRYPTOTHELE DOREYANA, Simon.

The author of this species, in his *Hist. Nat. des Araignées*, vol. i., p. 423, defines the range of *Cryptothele* as—"Ins. Seychellæ (*Alluaudi*, E. Sim.); ins. Taprobanæ; penins. Malayana; Nova-Guinea; ins. Latronum (*Marchei*, E. Sim.); ins. Viti et Samoa." The New Guinea form is *C. doreyana*. In 1904, in *Rec. Aust. Mus.*, vol. v., No. 5, p. 322, I recorded this species from Fitzroy Island, N. Queensland. Among the spiders from the Blackall Ranges submitted to me, there is one immature specimen. This species, *C. doreyana*, was originally recorded from Dorey, New Guinea, but it has since been collected, not only on more or less fertile islands in the Great Barrier Reef (Palm Island, for example), but also, as already quoted, from Fitzroy Island, off the Queensland coast. It is only reasonable, therefore, to expect its occurrence on the mainland.

## SUBFAM. ZODARIINÆ.

GENUS STORENA, Walck. = *Habronestes*, L. Koch.

Up to the present time twenty-four species of *Storena* have been recorded as occurring in Australia. Of these one (*S. flavipedes*, Urquh.) appears to be exclusively Tasmanian. To this list must now be added another species from the Blackall Ranges, and for which I propose the name *S. variepes*, in reference to the colouration of the animal's legs.

In speaking of this genus, Simon says:—

"Le genre *Storena* est l'un des plus polymorphes qui existe; le groupement des yeux y varie, dans d'assez larges limites, d'espèce à espèce, sans que ces différences soient corroborées par d'autres caractères; les quatre yeux du second rang (médiens antérieurs et latéraux postérieurs) sont en ligne droite chez les *S. formosa* Th., *spirafera*, *annulipes*, *Graffi* L. Koch, *Polli* E. Sim., en ligne plus ou courbée en avant (recurva) chez *S. braccata*, *picta*, *striatipes*, *scenica* L. Koch, *islamita*, *senegalensis* E. Sim.; elle est, au contraire, arquée en arrière, chez *S. maculata* Cambridge." (*Vide* Simon's *Hist. Nat. des Araignées*, vol. i., 1892, p. 427.)

Again, *op. cit.*, p. 429, in defining the relative lengths of legs of spiders in this genus, Simon says:—"Pedes (IV, I, II, III, vel IV, I, III, II, vel IV, II, III, I) robusti."

## STORENA STRIATIPES, L. Koch.

Several specimens of this variable species were collected. *S. striatipes* has been recorded from Queensland, N. S. Wales, and Victoria.

**STORENA VARIEPES**, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2.)

♀ Cephalothorax, 3.2 mm. long, 2 mm. broad; abdomen, 3.8 mm. long, 2.3 mm. broad.

*Cephalothorax*.—Obovate, black, shining. *Pars cephalica* strongly arched, obtuse in front, clothed with short hoary hairs. *Clypeus* broad, deep, and clothed with long, strong bristles. *Pars thoracica* arched; thoracic segmental groove distinct, radial grooves indistinct; median groove or depression distinct; a broad band of silvery hairs runs along each side of cephalothorax, and terminates near posterior coxa; there are also present a few scattered hoary hairs over the surface of the thoracic segment. *Marginal band* narrow.

*Eyes*.—Eight, distributed in two rows of four each; the posterior series are by far the largest, and form a long and strongly procurved row; of this row, the median pair are separated from each other by a space equal to once their individual diameter, whilst each lateral eye is separated from its median neighbour by a space equal to about three-fourths its own diameter; the anterior row of eyes covers a much smaller area than the posterior, and is strongly recurved; the median eyes are separated from each other by a space equal to rather more than once their individual diameter, and each lateral eye from its median neighbour by a space equal to about three-fourths its own diameter; each posterior median eye is separated from its anterior median neighbour by a space equal to fully twice the diameter of one of the former eyes, while the posterior lateral eyes are each removed from their anterior lateral neighbours by a space equal to rather more than the diameter of one of the latter. (Fig. 1.)



FIG. 1.

*Legs*.—Robust; relative lengths: 4, 1, 2, 3. Of the first pair the coxæ are black; trochanters black for about one-third their length, thence yellow; patellæ, tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi yellow. Of the second pair the coxæ are black, the trochanters black on the under-side and inner angle, whilst the upper side and outer angle are blackish-yellow; patellæ, tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi yellow. The third and fourth pairs are entirely black. All the legs are clothed with grey hairs and armed with spines.

*Palpi*.—Long, tapering, black, similar in colour and armature to legs.

*Falces*.—Slightly produced, strongly arched, black in front and on outer angles; inner angles black, but yellowish at apex; clothed with shortish hairs and long, strong bristles; under-side and fangs dark-yellow.

*Maxillæ*.—Yellowish, shining, convex; upper surface and outer angles furnished with long bristles; inner angles thickly fringed with long, greyish hairs.

*Labium*.—Broader than long, arched, concolorous at apex, which is rounded off, dark at base.

*Sternum*.—Shield-shaped, gently arched, almost black, clothed with grey hairs.

*Abdomen*.—Ovate, convex, slightly overhanging base of cephalothorax, black, ornamented along each side with a series of five patches of silvery hairs; ventral surface black, densely clothed with grey hairs.

*Epigynum*.—A slightly elevated protuberance with two deep orifices separated from each other by an arched wall. (Fig. 2.)



FIG. 2.

## FAM. THERIDIIDÆ.

### GENUS ARGYRODES, Simon.

From a generic standpoint the species constituting this genus are remarkably polymorphous; so much so, indeed, that Simon (*op. cit.*, p. 503) has divided the genus into three sections, defining the limits of each. To the general and sectional diagnoses referred to, the student is directed. The species described below is an immature ♂. Probably not more than one additional moult was necessary for the animal to enter upon the adult stage.

#### ARGYRODES NIGRONODOSA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 4.)

♂ Cephalothorax, 1.6 mm. long, 1.1 mm. wide; abdomen, 2.4 mm. long, 1.5 mm. broad.

*Cephalothorax*.—Ovate, attenuated in front, pale-yellow with rather dark median band extending from the ocular area to the posterior extremity. *Pars cephalica* narrow, ascending. *Clypeus* convex, but not produced. *Pars thoracica* arched; thoracic groove distinct, radial grooves indistinct; median depression distinct. *Marginal band* narrow, black.

*Eyes*.—Eight, of nearly equal size, the lateral pairs being somewhat the smaller, and almost contiguous. They are disposed in two rows of four each. The posterior row is nearly straight, while the anterior is strongly procurved. The median eyes of the posterior row are separated from each other by a space equal to that of fully once their individual diameter, and from their lateral neighbours by a space scarcely equal to that of half their individual diameter. The median eyes of the anterior row are separated from each other, and again from their lateral neighbours, by a space equal to about half their individual diameter.

*Legs*.—Long, slender, tapering, straw-yellow with dark-brown annulations, sparingly clothed with long, fine, pale hairs, and armed with rather long, slender spines. [*Note*.—Some of the latter have apparently been rubbed off.] Relative lengths: 1, 2, 4, 3.

*Palpi*.—Straw-yellow, moderately long, sparingly hairy. The specimen not being fully matured, the genital bulb is not uncovered.

*Maxillæ* and *Labium*.—Normal; pale-yellow.

*Sternum*.—Shield-shaped, arched, concolorous, shining.

*Abdomen*.—Gibbous, somewhat trapeziform, posterior angle much higher than anterior, overhanging base of cephalothorax, pale-yellow, relieved by a series of prominent, shining, coal-black nodules. (Figs. 3 and 4.)



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

GENUS THERIDION, Walck.

**THERIDION TEPIDARIORUM**, C. Koch.

A world-wide species.

FAM. ARGIOPIDÆ.

SUBFAM. LINYPHIINÆ.

GENUS BATHYPHANTES, Menge.

**BATHYPHANTES MONTANUS**, sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 6.)

♀ Cephalothorax 1.9 mm. long, 1.7 mm. broad; abdomen, 2.6 mm. long, 2 mm. broad.

*Cephalothorax*.—Obovate, yellowish, convex. *Pars cephalica* attenuated, arched, obtuse, truncated, furnished with a few rather long, fine, pale hairs in ocular area. *Clypeus* short, not deep. *Pars thoracica* broad, rounded, arched; thoracic and radial grooves distinct; median depression deep; surface finely pilose. *Marginal band* narrow.

*Eyes*.—Eight, prominent, arranged in two rows. The two comprising the posterior row are very large, and are separated from each other by a space equal to once their individual diameter, and again from each outer lateral eye by rather more than once their individual diameter; lateral eyes contiguous, the outer ones being distinctly larger than the inner; the median anterior eyes are the smallest of the group, and are separated from each other by a space equal to twice their individual diameter; each inner lateral eye is separated from its median anterior neighbour by rather more than once the individual diameter of the latter. (Fig. 5.)



FIG. 5.

*Legs*.—Long, slender, tapering, yellow, with dark-brown spots and annulations, clothed with fine hairs, and strongly spined. [Note: These limbs are more or less broken, so that it is impossible to quote their relative lengths.]

*Palpi*.—Short, pale-yellow, similar in clothing and armature to legs.

*Falces*.—Conical, yellow, arched, pubescent.

*Maxillæ*.—Short, broad, arched, apices divergent, pale-yellow, inner angles fringed with short pale hairs.

*Labium*.—Concolorous, short, broad, arched, rounded off at apex.

*Sternum*.—Coniform, concolorous also, gently arched, pubescent.

*Abdomen*.—Oval, strongly arched, overhanging base of cephalothorax, yellow, with a faintly discernible leaf-like design on dorsal surface, pubescent.

*Epigynum*.—A slightly elevated transverse plaque with overhanging lip.  
(Fig. 6.)



FIG. 6.

SUBFAM. TETRAGNATHINÆ.

GENUS TETRAGNATHA, Latr.

**TETRAGNATHA RUBRIVENTRIS**, Doi. = *T. lupata*, L. Koch.

Originally recorded from the island of Amboina, under the generic name *Eugnatha*, which latter has been sunk as a synonym. Koch's specimens were recorded from Port Mackay and Bowen.

**TETRAGNATHA NITENS**, Aud. in Sav.

This species occurs in Queensland and N. S. Wales; it has also been recorded from Corsica, Egypt, and Mauritius.

GENUS LEUCAUGE, White.

**LEUCAUGE CELEBESIANA**, Walck.

For synonymy of this widely distributed species see my "Census of Australian Araneidæ," Rec. Aust. Mus., vol. ix., No. 2, p. 170. For a long time this species has been recorded as *Argyroæpeira celebesiana*, but F. O. P. Cambridge has shown in Biol. Centr. Amer., Ar., i., 1896, p. 184, and again in An. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xi., ser. 7, 1902, p. 16, that Emerton's genus (*Argyroæpeira*) is a synonym of White's *Leucauge*, which was founded in 1841. *L. celebesiana* occurs in N. S. Wales, Queensland, Papua, Malaysia, India, and Ceylon.

SUBFAM. ARGIOPINÆ.

GENUS ARGIOPE, Aud. in Sav.

**ARGIOPE ÆTHEREA**, Walck. = *A. regalis*, L. Koch, and *A. variabilis*, Bradley.

One of our most beautiful spiders. Around Sydney it is known as "the St. Andrew Cross Spider," on account of the large white  $\times$  or *stabilimentum* it constructs at the centre of its web. The species occurs in Malaysia, Papua, Torres Strait, Queensland, N. S. Wales, and Victoria.

GENUS ARANEUS, Clerck.

Simon has gone very extensively into the question of the classification of this ubiquitous genus, and to his "Histoire Naturelle des Araignées," vol. i., 1892 [1895], p. 798 *et seq.*, the student is directed. Of this genus the material from the Blackall Ranges is very meagre, consisting, as it does, of an immature form of what is, in all probability, *Araneus heroine*, L. Koch, and two other species which are apparently new. These latter are herewith described.



**ARANEUS HEROINE**, L. Koch ?

An immature example. This species occurs both in Queensland and N. S. Wales.

**ARANEUS NOTANDUS**, sp. nov.

(Figs. 7, 8, 9.)

♀ Cephalothorax, 3·4 mm. long, 1·9 mm. broad ; abdomen, 5·2 mm. long, 3·8 mm. broad.

*Cephalothorax* obovate, yellow, with a dark median band running from the central group of eyes to posterior angle of thoracic segment ; the band is broadest near the middle of the cephalic segment, and is also darkest laterally. *Pars cephalica* is strongly arched, ascending from base to about midway from junction of thoracic segment, and then gently descending to margin of clypeus ; a short, narrow, dark, lateral stripe runs backwards from each pair of lateral eyes, but does not reach segmental groove ; the surface is clothed with fine, short, pale hairs, which latter are longest within the ocular area. *Clypeus* short, broad, sloping inwards. *Pars thoracica* arched, pubescent, normal grooves and median depression distinct. *Marginal band* narrow, dark-brown.

*Eyes*.—Normal.

*Legs*.—Coxæ pale-yellow ; femora pale-yellow also, but darker at junction of patella ; tibiæ pale-yellow, annulated at middle and lower extremities with dark-brown ; metatarsi and tarsi yellow ; all the legs are armed with long, fine spines and clothed with short, dark hairs, which latter impart to the lower joints a rather darkish hue. Relative lengths : 1, 2, 4, 3.

*Palpi*.—Short, similar in colour and armature to legs.

*Falces*.—Shining, obscure yellow, clothed with a few fine hairs, arched in front, apices divergent.

*Maxillæ*.—Short, broad, moderately arched, dark-brown, inner angles pale-yellow.

*Labium*.—Short, broad, arched, the base dark-brown, apex pale-yellow.

*Sternum*.—Shield-shaped, gently arched, dark-brown with a somewhat diamond-shaped yellow patch at middle.

*Abdomen*.—Oval, strongly arched, boldly projecting over base of cephalothorax ; dorsal surface pitchy black, with a broad, pale-yellowish, irregularly shaped design running the entire length ; laterally the colour is also pitchy black with interrupted yellow markings (Figs. 7 and 8) ; ventral surface pitchy black.



FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.



FIG. 9.

*Epigynum*.—A short, broad, gently arched process, with bluntly acuminate apex. (Fig. 9.)

**ARANEUS TRANSVERSUS**, sp. nov.

(Figs 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.)

♀ Cephalothorax, 2·1 mm. long, 1·7 mm. broad; abdomen, 4·1 mm. long, 3·8 mm. broad. (Fig. 10.)

*Cephalothorax*.—Ovate, yellow, with dark-brown markings. *Pars cephalica* narrow, segmental groove distinct; a few pale hairs within the ocular area. *Clypeus* narrow, sloping inwards. *Pars thoracica* arched, normal grooves and median depression distinct. *Marginal band* narrow, pale-yellow.



FIG. 10.

*Eyes*.—Prominent, surrounded by broad black rings, which latter make the visual organs appear larger than they really are. Distribution normal.

*Legs*.—Strong, yellow, with dark-brown annulations. Coxæ of first pair dark-brown, all the others pale-yellow; each ambulatory limb clothed with long black hairs and armed with long, strong, concolorous spines. Relative lengths: 1, 2, 4, 3.

*Palpi*.—Pale-yellow, similar in clothing and armature to legs.

*Falces*.—Concolorous, arched, apices divergent.

*Maxillæ*.—Broad, gently arched, pale-yellow.

*Labium*.—Broad, rounded off at apex, concolorous.

*Sternum*.—Shield-shaped, gently arched, dark-brown with yellow tubercles or nodes at junction of first, second, and third pairs of legs; there is also a rather broad yellow band running down the centre, which latter is widest at the middle and narrowest at posterior extremity.

*Abdomen*.—Broadly ovate, projecting over base of cephalothorax, clothed with short, pale, down-like pubescence, yellowish grey, finely reticulated, ornamented with wavy, transverse, dark-brown lines and minute concolorous spots; at apical extremity there is a large and distinctive patch of dark-brown, somewhat leaf-like in design (Fig. 11); this patch is darkest at its outer angles and is further ornamented by a median scheme of delicate tracery, and large, lateral, dark-brown spots; ventral surface yellowish-grey also, relieved by a dark median area, which latter is darkest at the outer angles, and has within its zone a series of seven dark-brown spots arranged in the order of 2, 2, 2, 1; it is also flanked on each side with patches of pale-yellow. (Fig. 12.)



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.



FIG. 13.

*Epigynum*.—A slightly elevated plaque with two large lateral pits. (Fig. 13.)

♂ Cephalothorax, 1 mm. long, 0·8 mm. broad; abdomen, 1 mm. long, 0·9 mm. broad.

*Cephalothorax*.—Obovate, pale-yellow. *Pars cephalica* arched, attenuated in front, segmental groove distinct. *Clypeus* narrow, sloping inwards. *Pars thoracica* broad, arched, normal grooves and median depression distinct. *Marginal band* narrow.



*Eyes*.—Large, dark, prominent; distribution normal.

*Legs*.—Yellow, long, tapering, clothed with long, fine, black hairs, and armed with long black spines. Relative lengths: 1, 2, 4, 3.

*Palpi*.—Pale-yellow, clothed with long concolorous hairs and bristles; genital bulb reddish brown, whorled, and complicated. (Fig. 14.)

*Falces*.—Pale-yellowish also, arched, hairy, apices divergent.

*Maxillæ and Labium*.—Concolorous, normal.

*Sternum*.—Shield-shaped, gently arched, concolorous also.

*Abdomen*.—Ovate, slightly overhanging base of cephalothorax, pale, yellow, hairy.



FIG. 14.

#### GENUS CELÆNIA, Thor.

#### CELÆNIA EXCAVATA, L. Koch.

Commonly distributed through Queensland, N. S. Wales, Victoria, S. Australia, and Tasmania.

### FAM. THOMISIDÆ.

#### SUBFAM. MISUMENINÆ.

#### GENUS CYMBACHA, L. Koch.

#### CYMBACHA OCELLATA, L. Koch.

This is another immature form, but the species is so distinctive that it is not possible to mistake it. Of the genus *Cymbacha* seven species are known to Australian naturalists, and one of these, *C. similis*, occurs not only on the mainland but also in Tasmania. *Cymbacha* was for many years regarded as an Australian genus, but in 1895 Simon described a species (*C. simplex*) from Ceylon (*op. cit.*, vol. I., p. 1010, footnote).

#### GENUS THARPYNA, L. Koch.

#### THARPYNA VENUSTA, L. Koch.

Originally recorded from Sydney; to this locality must now be added the Blackall Ranges of Queensland. Doubtless specimens will ultimately be collected all along the Eastern seaboard of Australia. As the genus *Tharpyna* has been recorded as occurring in Java as well as Australia, it is only reasonable to assume that in all probability it occurs in New Guinea as well. Unfortunately the ARANEIDÆ is a somewhat neglected group, comparatively few naturalists or collectors having paid any attention to them. And yet, notwithstanding this, spiders play a very important part in the economy of nature, rendering invaluable services to man. When these animals shall have been as systematically collected and worked out as the COLEOPTERA have been, many curious and at present mystifying facts in respect of range and other important questions will be cleared up. The genus *Tharpyna* also occurs in New Zealand.

GENUS *DIÆA*, Thor.*DIÆA ADUSTA*, L. Koch.

An immature example.

*DIÆA PUNCTATA*, L. Koch.

This specimen is also immature.

*DIÆA TENUIS*, L. Koch.

Of the three species here recorded, the first has, so far as we know, only been found in Queensland; the second and third, on the other hand, are known from both Queensland and N. S. Wales. The genus *Diæa* has a world-wide distribution.

## SUBFAM. STEPHANOPSINÆ.

## GENUS STEPHANOPSIS, O. P. Cambr.

*STEPHANOPSIS ALTIFRONS*, O. P. Cambr.

Immature. Widely distributed, occurring in Queensland, N. S. Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

## FAM. CLUBIONIDÆ.

## SUBFAM. SELENOPINÆ.

## GENUS SELENOPS, Latr.

*SELENOPS AUSTRALIENSIS*, L. Koch.

This is the only species of its genus known to occur in Australia. It has been found both in East and West Australia.

## SUBFAM. SPARASSINÆ.

## GENUS ISOPEDA, L. Koch.

*ISOPEDA VASTA*, L. Koch.

This species is a Queensland form, and is the type of its genus.

## GENUS OLIOS, Walck.

*OLIOS SALACIUS*, L. Koch.

This is the *Heteropoda salacius* of L. Koch, and the *Neosparassus salacius* of Hogg. Twenty-one species of *Olios* have been recorded as occurring in Australia, and most of them are known to inhabit Queensland. The example herein recorded is an immature specimen.

*OLIOS DIANA*, L. Koch.

Immature. Previously recorded from Victoria, S. Australia, and W. Australia; now known to occur in N. S. Wales and Queensland.

## SUBFAM. CLUBIONIDÆ.

## GENUS CLUBIONA, Latr.

## CLUBIONA NOTABILIS, L. Koch.

Previously recorded from Port Mackay, N. Queensland.

## FAM. AGELENIDÆ.

## SUBFAM. NICODAMINÆ.

## GENUS NICODAMUS, Simon.

## NICODAMUS BICOLOR, L. Koch.

A widely distributed species occurring in Southern New Guinea, Australia generally, and Tasmania.

## FAM. PISAURIDÆ.

## GENUS DOLOMEDES, Latr.

## DOLOMEDES FACETUS, L. Koch.

Immature. Widely distributed throughout Australia; it also occurs in New Zealand and the Island of Upolu.

## DOLOMEDES TRUX, Lamb ?

Immature ♂ and ♀ specimens of what I believe to be *D. trux* were included in the collection. It is remarkable that Lamb makes no mention of the *epigynum* in his paper, as the type, seeing that it is recorded as being 29 mm. long, must have represented a matured specimen.\*

## FAM. LYCOSIDÆ.

## GENUS LYCOSA, Latr.

## LYCOSA GODEFFROYI, L. Koch.

Immature. This species ranges through Queensland, N. S. Wales, and Victoria.

## FAM. OXYOPIDÆ.

## GENUS OXYOPES, Latr.

## OXYOPES MOLARIUS, L. Koch ?

Immature. The examples collected were all immature, and while some of the most advanced point to *O. molaris*, there were others far too young for anything beyond generic determination.

\* Since the above was written Mr. Rainbow has had an opportunity of examining the type. See Note on *Dolomedes trux* Lamb, page 197.—THE EDITOR.

## FAM. SALTICIDÆ.

GENUS ASTIA, L. Koch.

ASTIA HARIOLA, L. Koch ?

An immature example. The range of this species is Queensland and N. S. Wales.

GENUS BAVIA, Simon.

BAVIA LUDICRA, Keys.

Previously recorded from Rockhampton.

GENUS MENEMERUS, Simon.

MENEMERUS ACUMINATUS, sp. nov.

(Figs. 15, 16.)

♀ Cephalothorax, 3.4 mm. long, 2.3 mm. broad; abdomen (not including spinnerets), 4.3 mm. long, 2.3 mm. broad.

*Cephalothorax*.—Almost elliptical, rather flat, black, shining, clothed with tawny-grey hairs amongst which are interspersed in the ocular area a few long black bristles. *Pars cephalica* ascending from base to region of posterior eyes, and from thence sloping gently forward; the surface is somewhat uneven, and has lateral elevations or ridges between the rear and median eyes, and again between the latter and anterior lateral eyes; sides declivous, compressed. *Clypeus* broad, curved, deep, clothed with tawny hairs. *Pars thoracica* rather flat at summit, depressed near junction of cephalic and thoracic segments; radial grooves distinct, sloping abruptly to anterior angle, which latter is truncated; sides curving gently outwards from the front to about the middle, and from thence more sharply inwards to posterior angle. *Marginal band* broad, white.

*Eyes*.—Arranged in three groups of 2, 2, and 4 respectively; the posterior eyes are seated at the lateral angles, and are each separated by a space equal to once their individual diameter from their median neighbours, which latter are minute, and are much the smallest of the series; the anterior row of eyes is procurved; of these the median pair are much the largest of the entire group, and the median lateral eyes, in their turn, are somewhat larger than those of the posterior pair.

*Legs*.—Short, sturdy, shining black, thickly clothed with long, tawny-grey hairs, and armed with long, fine spines. Relative lengths: 4, 1-2, 3.

*Palpi*.—Short, not strong, similar in colour and armature to legs.

*Falces*.—Black, shining, short, strongly arched, nearly vertical, sparingly hairy.

*Maxillæ*.—Black, arched, shining, inner angles sparingly clothed with fine hairs, outer angles furnished with long, strong bristles.

*Labium*.—Concolorous, coniform.

*Sternum*.—Concolorous also, elongate, arched, rather broadest near apical extremity, clothed with long, hoary hairs.

*Petiole*.—Short, stout, pale.

*Abdomen*.—Oblong-ovate, not overhanging base of cephalothorax, arched, apex acuminate, dorsal surface densely clothed with tawny-grey hairs (these appear to be hoary in alcohol), and surrounded by a broad, dense girdle of black hairs; sides densely clothed with grey hairs; ventral surface thickly clothed with ashy-grey pile. (Fig. 15.)



FIG. 15.

*Spinnerets*.—Projecting, long, black, clothed with long, grey hairs.

*Epigynum*.—A prominent, arched, transverse plaque, with large lateral pits, and clothed with long, hoary hairs. (Fig. 16.)



FIG. 16.

GENUS CLYNOTIS, Simon.

**CLYNOTIS SEVERUS**, L. Koch.

Vaguely recorded by L. Koch from Australia.

GENUS PYSTIRA, Simon.

**PYSTIRA ORBICULATA**, L. Koch.

This species occurs both in Queensland and N. S. Wales.

GENUS SERVÆA, Simon.

**SERVÆA VESTITA**, L. Koch.

Immature. This, the type species of the genus, is very common both in E. Australia and Tasmania.

GENUS OPISTHONCUS, L. Koch.

**OPISTHONCUS ALBORUFESCENS**, L. Koch.

Identical in range to the above.

**OPISTHONCUS MORDAX**, L. Koch.

Originally recorded from Sydney, N. S. Wales.

**OPISTHONCUS POLYPHEMUS**, L. Koch.

Male and female examples of this species were collected. *O. polyphemus* occurs in N. S. Wales, Queensland, and New Guinea.